

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
SQUALLY.
Barometer 29.60.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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July 23rd, 1912, Temperature a.m. 81, p.m. 80; Humidity...86, 89.

July 22nd, 1911, Temperature a.m. 82, p.m. 80; Humidity...75, 89.

No. 8846

十一月十六日壬子

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1912.

三拜禮

號四廿月七年庚申

888 7th Avenue
SINGAPORE OFFICE 10, CROSS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL DEBATE.

A NEW FACT.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 23, 5 a.m.
Received, 5.10 p.m.

In the course of his speech on the Supplementary Naval Estimates, Mr. Churchill said it was not unlikely that the Mediterranean Squadron would require reinforcing towards the end of 1915 or in 1916. If so, steps would be taken in due time. The Admiralty had received information indicating that one of the Mediterranean Powers were contemplating another considerable naval programme. "If this is correct," said the speaker, "it will constitute a new fact requiring prompt attention. It is not included in the forecasts I have given of future naval construction."

CRITICISM.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Charles Berosford, Mr. Lee and other critics of the Government declared that the ministers were making war inevitable. Mr. MacDonald arguing this because the Government were building in panic and assuming the worst, and the Conservatives saying it because of the discrepancy between Mr. Churchill's alarmist talk and the lack of preparation.

OPPOSITION DISAGREE.

There was an interesting passage between Mr. Balfour and Lord Charles Berosford. The former said it was improbable that Britain would singly engage the Triple Alliance in the event of a war. Lord Berosford entirely disagreed, and said that Russia and France would not help much during the next two years. He and his friends were astonished at Mr. Balfour praising Mr. Churchill. The one bright spot on the outlook was that we had been promised the aid of the colonies.

POPULARISING THE SERVICE.

Dr. Macnamara mentioned that the wages concessions to dockworkers amounted to £41,500 yearly. He hoped that before Parliament reassembled they would be able to announce proposals to improve the conditions for bluejackets.

PRESS COMMENT.

The "Times," the "Standard," and the "Daily Mail" criticise Mr. Churchill on the lines of the Conservative members of the House of Commons. The "Morning Post" says the nation would have been pleased if Mr. Churchill had announced the laying down of a squadron of eight battleships and a corresponding number of cruisers for the Mediterranean.

The "Times" concludes its criticisms by pointing out that the debate will be a memorable one by Mr. Asquith's recognition of the right of the Dominions to be heard in determining the Imperial policy. It says that Mr. Borden must have realised that the moral effect of his visit is already a considerable addition to the prestige of the Empire.

The "Daily Telegraph" gives whole-hearted praise to Mr. Churchill. It says that a new page was turned yesterday in the history of the Empire with the announcements of Canada's offer to share the burden and the right of the Dominions to be called to the councils of the Empire. The "Daily Chronicle" welcomes the manifestations of Colonial aid, but says that a relief of the burden is only obtainable by an improvement in the relations with Germany. The "Daily News" asks if it is impossible to turn back from the fatal path of Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian friendships. The supreme task of the Liberal Government, it says, ought to be Anglo-German friendship.

MORE MEN.

The supplementary estimate for 1,500 men was adopted in the House by 241 votes to 12.

TELEGRAMS.

MORE ESPIONAGE.

A GERMAN SENTENCED.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 23, 5.40 p.m.
Received, 24, 10 a.m.

In the High Court, Edinburgh, a German named Karl Graves was charged with obtaining a note of the guns being constructed at Messrs. Beardmore's steel works in Glasgow, in code, for the purpose of communicating naval matters to a foreign Power. He was also charged with being found in possession of the note. Accused was acquitted on the first charge, but was convicted on the second and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

STAMP DUTY.

(From Chinese Sources.)
Peking, July 23.
The stamp duty will be enforced on the 1st of January of the 2nd year of the Chinese Republic.

GOLD STANDARD.

The Ministry of Finance intends to adopt the gold standard currency.

RETALIATION.

As soon as President Yuan heard of the proposed partition of Tibet, Mongolia and Manchuria by three foreign Powers he was much perturbed and summoned the Cabinet Ministers to consider measures of retaliation.

A STRANGE REQUEST.

The Ministry of War has directed the provincial authorities throughout the country to forward to the Central Government all stocks of dynamite and bombs.—"Shai Po."

PAINTING RUMOURS.

Shanghai, July 23.
It is reported that Russia and Japan have concluded a Treaty for the partition of Mongolia and Manchuria. The conclusion of this Treaty has, it is said, won the favour of a certain foreign nation which desires free action in Tibet.

THE CABINET PROBLEM.

President Yuan will hand the motion for the nomination of the Cabinet ministers to the State Council for approval to-day. If the motion be not carried, the President will himself appoint all the Cabinet Ministers *pro tem.*—*"Shai Po."*

Shanghai, July 23.
President Yuan has telegraphed Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Huang Hsing, and Vice President Li Yuan-hong seeking their opinion on the nomination of the Cabinet ministers.

RAILWAY SOCIETY.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been elected President of the China Railway Co-operative Society, and Huang Hsing Vice-President. Yesterday a reception was held in Cheung-yuen, Shanghai, in honour of both.—*"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."*

MUTINEERS EXECUTED.

General Fang Kwok-cheung has arrested two men who had incited the guards of Peking to mutiny, and has had them executed.

NEW GOVERNOR.

Ohai Iu-lun will probably be appointed Governor General of Kichu.—*"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."*

TELEGRAMS.

A FACTORY FIRE.

12 GIRLS KILLED.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 23, 8.15 p.m.
Received, 24, 9.45 a.m.

Twelve girls were killed as a result of a fire in a celluloid factory in Silk Street, Moor Lane, London. Five others were admitted to hospital.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

SANATORIUM BENEFIT.

London, July 23, 2.45 a.m.
Received 5.10 p.m.
The Committee of the British Medical Association has passed a resolution in favour of working the sanatorium benefit under the Insurance Act.

TELEGRAMS.

AN M. P.'S DEATH.

MR. ABEL THOMAS.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 23, 11.40 a.m.
Received, 24, 10.40 a.m.

The death is announced of Mr. Abel Thomas, M.P. (Liberal), who has sat for East Carmarthenshire since 1890. He was 64 years of age.

THE LATE SIR E. A.

SASSOON.

London, July 23, 2.45 a.m.
Received 5.10 p.m.
The will of the late Sir E. A. Sassoon, who died on the 24th of May, has been proved at £2,013,096.

TELEGRAMS.

MANCHURIA & MONGOLIA.

RUSSO-JAPANESE POSITION.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 23.
Received, 24, 10.46 a.m.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question regarding the Russo-Japanese understanding with reference to their spheres of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia, Sir Edward Grey said there was no reason to suppose that any agreement or understanding had been made, or was being contemplated, adversely affecting the principle of the "open door" for British commerce there. He drew attention to the Russo-Japanese Convention of 1907, recognising the independence and territorial integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all.

THE CANADIAN VISIT.

MR. BORDEN'S BELIEF.

London, July 23, 5 a.m.
Received 5.38 p.m.

Mr. Borden speaking at the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce, said: "We have been received here in the most cordial spirit, and we earnestly believe that some good will be effected by our mission. We return with a message of friendship and co-operation, and a determination on the part of the people of the Mother Islands that they, with the citizens of the Dominions, are not afraid of the responsibilities of the Empire."

S.S. MINNESOTA DELAYED BY HEAT.

Three days before reaching Manila the Great Northern liner Minnesota ran into hot weather that was responsible for the delay in arriving. The stokers became unbearably hot and it was necessary to draw the fires under two boilers and work the firemen in short relays. During the period of the greatest heat several of the stokers fainted and were carried to the decks to be revived. Special ventilators were rigged and cold water used, but the men suffered until cooler weather was encountered. One day the run fell below 300 miles, and that is why it was dusk before the liner anchored off the breakwater on the 18th inst.

Most navigators, says the "Manila Times," are chary about night maneuvering and docking in the inner harbour, but not Captain Garlick. He hoisted anchor as soon as the yellow flag came down, and it was a treat in seamanship to watch the way he brought the Minnesota alongside. Darkness was not his only difficulty. His keel was on the soft mud and he had to work round another vessel before he could point for the dock. Once pointed he worked straight ahead and came up even with the side of the pier without using a line except to make fast. It was great work, praised by all who saw it.

Yangtze Steamer Companies.

The "Hankow Daily News" states that the freight war between the Yangtze River Steamer Companies has come to an end by an arrangement arrived at by the different Companies according to which in future the 2,600 will be charged for the ton instead of the 1,600.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 23, 5.40 p.m.
Received, 24, 10 a.m.
Kent beat Worcestershire at Oxford by an innings and ten runs.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PRINCE IN FRANCE.

HONOUR CONFERRED.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, July 23, 5.40 p.m.
Received, 24, 10 a.m.

Router's Paris correspondent telegraphs that the President and Madame Fallieres gave a luncheon in honour of the Prince of Wales, at which the Premier, the Minister for War (M. Breteuil) and other notable personages were present.

Afterwards President Fallieres presented His Royal Highness with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Prince warmly expressed thanks for the high distinction, and said he had been delighted with his stay in France.

"Y. S. K."

A Chinese View of the Republic and its President.

In reproducing the following document we offer no comment beyond the bare remark that it is entertaining and that "Telegraph" readers must judge it on its own merits:—

To the Editor of the "P. & T. Times":
Gentlemen, May I once more ask you a little place in your well known paper in giving my own impressions about this New Republic.

Since November I remained in Peking with most of my Staff; but since that time things have turned so badly for the Republic, that I am absolutely disgusted of it, and I took the resolution to give it up.

Before leaving this place for returning to my country, in South I must open the eyes of every one on the most critical situation; I must confess that there will be some more disorders later on.

The beginning of this Republic which is an ephemeral one, has been badly begun. Heads of it are mostly ignorant people and have one wheel to much in their head, they are running to fast.

There is more squeezing now than there use to be during the Manchu Dynasty; Y. S. K. the President, is the useless man I have never seen in my life; ignorant and having no conception at all; its just like a piece of wood.

The others are putting in their pocket all what they can; and China still remain poorest than before; T. S. Y. retire himself very rich after few months; sorry that foreigners did not hang him to the Station bridge in 1900.

My last wish is to see all this big Empire into hands of Foreigners in which every thing would turn satisfactorily to the benefit of all China.

South people of my country Cantonese, are all crazy they want to do every thing, but never bring out one cash; they cry always, and say that things are badly done, but they cannot do anything.

Most Chinese who were in favor of the Republic, are turning their back, and I am one of those.

Before leaving this place I make apologies to all those concerning, and I am Gentlemen, yours obedient

Shu Yen Fang,
an ex-republican.
Peking, July 6.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

Telegrams.

The late Sir E. A. Sassoon left £2,013,096.

Mr. Abel Thomas, Liberal M.P. for East Carmarthenshire, is dead. The Turkish Government has ordered the suspension of hostilities in Albania.

There is no change in the condition of the Mikado, who is taking nourishment fairly well, however.

The Prince of Wales has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour by President Fallieres.

As a result of a fire in a celluloid factory in London, twelve girls were killed and five others admitted to hospital.

The Committee of the British Medical Association approves the working of the sanatorium benefit under the Insurance Act.

With the conclusion of the yachting, the Olympic programme has now ended. Sweden top the list in points, with America only four behind.

Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, speaking at a banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce, said he earnestly believed that their mission had effected some good.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey stated that there was no reason to suppose that any agreement or understanding had been made, or was being contemplated, by Russia and Japan which adversely affected the principle of the open door for British commerce in Manchuria and Mongolia.

For being in possession of a note of the guns in course of construction at Messrs. Beardmore's steel works in Glasgow, in code, for the purpose of communicating naval matters to a foreign Power, a German has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment by the High Court at Edinburgh.

The Press comment on Mr. Churchill's speech is varied in tone, though the "Daily Telegraph" gives whole-hearted praise to the First Lord and says a new page has been turned in the history of the Empire with the announcements of Canada's offer to share the burden and of the right of the Dominions to be called to the Councils of the Empire.

LOCAL.

A lecture on Christian Science was given at the Theatre Royal by Mr. Bliss Knapp last night.

Captain Wood, R.A.M.C., has reported to the police the loss of his five barred South African Medal.

The lamp thief, who has been busy in Hongkong for some weeks, has now transferred his attention to Kowloon.

At the Diocesan School, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Piercy, wife of the headmaster, presented the prizes to the boys who were successful in the recent shorthand examination.

The Hongkong Cricket Club is to throw open its grounds to croquet. Arrangements are being made to start a tournament in the second week in August which will finish in time for the commencement of the cricket season.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Miss Emma S. Hamilton, a lady nurse, sued Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, to recover the sum of \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

A resolution was adopted to-day, at an extraordinary general meeting of the Star Ferry Company, to increase the capital of the company from \$200,000 to \$300,000, by the creation of 10,000 new shares of \$10 each.

Notice



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Steamers	Tons	Starting	TUESDAY,	1912
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	"	Sept. 3,	1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	Sept. 17,	1 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE.

NILE	11,000	"	July 30,	1 P.M.
PERFIA	9,000	"	Aug. 27,	1 P.M.

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WESTWARD.

The S.S. "ITINDA" 5,261 tons, Capt. A. J. Evans, will leave HONG-
KONG for SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and RAN-
GOON on the 27th July, at Noon, followed by the S.S. "PULITANA,"
Capt. H. W. Tallent on the 3rd August at Noon, taking cargo and passengers
at current rates.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and
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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

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J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [25]

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

GRAND HOTEL.

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Outings under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF,
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Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24]

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BELLE VIEW HOTEL**

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String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday, commencing from
4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [25]

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Management.

Thoroughly Renovated.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Jan. 1912. [55]

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EXCELLENT CUISINE AND
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guests.

Hongkong, 1st Feb. 1912. [182]

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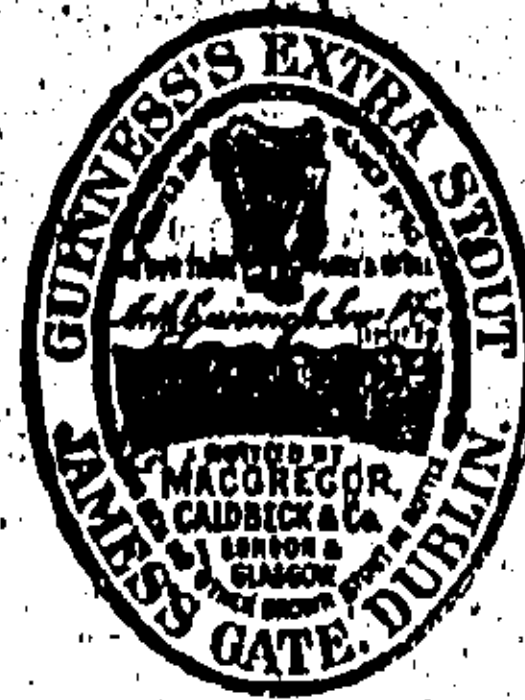
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Hongkong, 25th January, 1912.

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APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH.

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- 1. Hong Hse, black ground with white rose, (6 inches).
- 1. pair Ming Dynasty square shaped black ground with seasonal flowers, (12 inches).
- 1. pair Hong Hse, black ground with five colour rose, (12 inches).
- And a lot of brown colour, white colour, pink colour, sky blue, and Shung Fung, Ming Pottery, Hong Hse five colour, Kien Long five colour, apple red, etc.

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Hongkong, 6th July, 1912. 502

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1901. [36]

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Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [39]

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TWO and a half million people
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PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-
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IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Aegean Islanders.
Some are of opinion that in
these circumstances the islands
should be turned over to Greece,
the islanders being of Greek
race, speaking the Greek language
and belonging to the Greek
Church. On the other hand, it
is contended that such a step
would be impolitic, in that it
would nullify any value the is-
lands may have as a gage of
peace, and would involve too
marked a change of the status
quo which Italy is pledged to
maintain. In the circumstances,
therefore, there seems no option
but for the Powers, when the
time comes, to accept the hint
thrown out in the petition and
guarantee the autonomy of the
islands. The question promises
to be a burning one in the near
future, for there is no doubt that
Europe owes the islanders of the
Aegean archipelago all the politi-
cal and personal security they
can guarantee.

China Mail.

Japan's Mining Industries.
With the large percentage of
scientifically trained men work-
ing in their mining industry, the
Japanese are sure to make, in
the long run, even better use of
their resources than has been the
case in the United States. The
writer was highly impressed with
the character of the labourers.
In some cases more men and
overseers were employed than
would have been employed for
similar work in America; but in
a good many of the mines, the
workers, man for man, were per-
forming the same duties as
similar workers in America.
Another writer says that the
resourcefulness of the Japan-
ese nation and its advance-
ment in science and art
are most surprising, when we
consider the limited time in
which such an advancement has
been made, and he thinks that it
is no exaggeration to assume that
within twenty-five years from
now young Americans will visit
Japan to see the best of European
development in the line of machin-
ery and industrial equipment, as
he feels that everything will pass
such discrimination and selection
that the Japanese will have
adopted and applied to their
needs only the best.

Daily Press.

The Loan Negotiations.

The "Peking Daily News," a
paper which is regarded as having
a semi-official standing, points
out that the Government is still a
Provisional Government and the
President a Provisional President.
At the forthcoming election of
a permanent Government, the
present Government, it says, if it
court the disfavour of the people
by accepting terms for a foreign
loan, which are not approved by
the people, will have to face
"immense and perhaps insur-
mountable difficulties." It is al-
ready, this journal says, an open
secret that President Yuan is not
regarded with entire favour by a
section of the people, and "if he
were to be blamed by the people
for accepting unfavourable con-
ditions for a foreign loan
during his term of office, it
does not take an over-intelligent
man to foretell the result of the
coming election." And upon this
our contemporary bases the hope
"that nothing will be demanded
of the present Government by
foreigners which may be un-
favourable or unacceptable to
the people, and so avoid pre-
cipitating China into serious
difficulties and even evil con-
sequences." What our contem-
porary has to recognise is that
foreign investors cannot afford to
be so prodigally philan-
thropic as to hand over to a coun-
try in a state bordering on chaos
a sum of \$80,000,000 sterling
without such guarantees for its
security as they may deem to be
essential. They are not forcing
the loan upon China; they are
simply willing to lend on proper
security, and the sooner the Pre-
sident and his Ministers can per-
suade the people to acquiesce in
this condition, the less danger
will there be of China falling
into worse difficulties than those
with which she is now confronted.

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TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams appeared in an extra published as we went to press yesterday:—

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Mr. Churchill, continuing his speech in the House of Commons said the task of maintaining the naval power of the Empire in the existing conditions was a heavy one, as all the world was arming as never before, and we should have to protect Dominions and territories scattered in every continent and ocean. There was an earnest desire on the part of the Dominions to assist in the common defence of the Empire, and the time would come that would make that disposition effective. Apart altogether from material aid, the effect of the arrival on the blue waters of these new nations of the British Empire could not be measured.

THE EMPIRE'S MISSION.

A united Empire, said Mr. Churchill, means the safety of the British Empire, and probably also the peace of the world. If we are told that the beginnings of co-operation in defence must be accompanied by the beginnings of association in policy, then I say that, both measured by defence and by policy, the co-operation of the Dominions with the United Kingdom will be of inestimable benefit to the strength of the Empire and to the general cause of peace.

UNCHANGING FACTS.

In conclusion, Mr. Churchill ridiculed the pictures drawn of the Imperialist and Economist sections of the Cabinet waging a savage and perpetual war, only suspended from time to time by unsatisfactory and unnatural compromises. The questions with which he had been dealing were not such in which compromise could easily enter. It was easy to change a Minister, but it was not easy to change facts. They were unavoidable and would have to be dealt with, however unpleasant the consequences.

"The policy I have submitted," declared Mr. Churchill, "is the policy of the Admiralty. On behalf of the Admiralty I ask nothing which is believed necessary, and I have not asked anything that I have not got."

BUILDING FOR PEACE.

Mr. Balfour, who deferred criticism on strategy, said that "although we may groan at the magnitude of this expenditure we have, anyhow, the consolation that we are not building for ambition; we are building for peace, and, as we are building for peace and security, so long shall we have the support of the opinion of the great dominions and of the smaller states of Europe, and the enlightened approval of mankind."

"If we can secure, even at that sacrifice, peace, we shall have done great things," concluded Mr. Balfour.

THE PREMIER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the point that we were most reluctant competitors in the naval race, and had only done so under the compulsion of circumstances. He wished he could dissent from Mr. Balfour's prediction for an increase in expenditure in the future. This expenditure, however, would be justified, because it was necessary to maintain, firstly, the security of our shores, our Dominions and our Commerce, and, secondly, the peace of the world.

He entirely agreed with Mr. Balfour on the necessity of maintaining an overwhelming superiority over any combination which could reasonably be suggested. There had been no change of policy in regard to the Mediterranean, but the naval control of gravity had shifted, necessitating a redistribution which was already in full operation when the Liberals came into office. Still, however vital the interests to safeguard in the Mediterranean, which it was impossible to leave to the care of others, great changes were going on there, and we would not be doing our duty to the country unless we replaced the present inadequate vessels by a much stronger force. He assured the House that when the next Estimates were presented, with the added knowledge of prospective requirements, they

would not fall short of everything the advisers deemed necessary to fully safeguard British interests in the Mediterranean as in every part of the world.

After referring to the visit of the Canadian Ministers in similar terms to Mr. Churchill, he added that side by side with the growing participation of the active burdens of the Empire on the part of the Dominions, rests with us undoubtedly the duty of making such a response as we can to their obviously reasonable appeal to be heard in the determination of the Empire's policy and in the direction of its affairs. Arrangements to this end could not be made in a day. They must result from very mature deliberations, and would probably have to be developed from time to time. "But," said the Premier, "without committing ourselves to a particular form of arrangement, we share with the great Dominions the feeling which, as the years have passed, has become more and more conscious and articulate, that we have a common heritage and interests, and that in the enjoyment of that heritage and in the discharge of the duties which those interests involve, we are more and more conscious of being partners one with another."

NATIVE RUBBER.

Extraordinary "Find" in Hawaii.

A correspondent of the "Cable-news American" writes:

Honolulu, June 20.—Six thousand acres of native Hawaiian rubber forest, lying on the Kona-Kohala side of Mauna Kea's slopes, have suddenly become the centre of a discovery that local scientists consider nothing less than extraordinary. With two million trees as a conservative estimate for this remarkable forest, and with experiments already well advanced to show that a splendid quality of rubber is obtainable, there is forecast an industry for Hawaii whose value is as yet not even approximated. Within the past three months, experiments have been in progress here and elsewhere, with the result that samples of the rubber have already been sent to the mainland and a commercially valuable output is believed sure. Experiments are still in progress at the Federal experiment station.

Wild Rubber Pronounced 14. The discovery of the rubber-yielding qualities of the trees was made last March by Joseph F. C. Rock, territorial botanist of the College of Hawaii, while on a trip to Hawaii. He tapped a tree at that time and secured a bottleful of the fluid rubber. This did not prove a large enough quantity to work with, and after Mr. Rock returned from Hawaii W. A. Anderson, manager of the Nahaku Rubber Company of Maui, is stated to have gone to the forest district and made test tappings, which proved successful, as he is rubber expert. The rubber has been partially worked up, and the yield was stated last night by Mr. Rock to be fourteen per cent pure.

A Promising Outlook.

Mr. Rock was asked last night as to discovery, but is not inclined to make prophecies as to what it may mean, other than to say that it is true high hopes are entertained, and that samples have been sent to the mainland, while the Federal experiment station is still working on the interesting problems presented to the scientific mind.

The great rubber forest is in the Punawaa district, and is on government land. This land is now under lease to Robert Hind. It was leased for grazing purposes for the Punawaa Cattle Ranch, and the lease is said to have six years yet to run. The question is now presented as to whether under his lease Mr. Hind has the right to tap the rubber trees, and a prominent territorial official is said to have already decided that he cannot tap them.

The district is somewhat inaccessible. It is above the lava flow of 1801. Mr. Rock says that the forest lies between 2,000 and 3,000 feet elevation, and that the climate is warm and dry. The trees reach a height of twenty feet, and some are ten inches in diameter.

"The trees are indigenous," said Mr. Rock last night. "This species is found nowhere else in the world."

GENERAL NEWS.

Consumption and Heredity.

In his report for the year 1911, Dr. Potter, medical officer of health for the borough of Marylebone, gives statistics regarding his investigations into tuberculosis as a hereditary disease.

Of 93 married men, between the ages of twenty-five and fifty-five, who came under his observation suffering from the disease, 9 were childless. Of the children of the others, 27 were affected with the disease, 57 were not, and regarding 132 no information was available.

Of 92 married women patients between the same ages 17 were childless. Of the children of the others, 40 were affected and 41 were not, while the condition of 111 was unknown.

Financial Advertising.

All who are in any way interested in the subject should read an informative pamphlet just issued by Messrs. Walter Judd (Limited), 5, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. dealing in an instructive manner with "Financial Advertising." That the subject is handled with expert knowledge may be inferred from the fact that in the last few years the firm have advertised issues of capital amounting in over £45,000,000 sterling, including some of the greatest ever known in this country in connection with industrial undertakings, all of which have been successfully over-subscribed.

The Cheapest Police in the World. The little town of Carmen on the island of Bohol, Philippines, claims the distinction of having the cheapest police force in the world and the lowest paid chief of police, says the "Manila Times."

The whole police force costs the municipality only fifteen pesos per month, from which sum eight pesos and fifty cents goes to pay the chief's salary. The remaining six pesos and fifty cents are paid to the assistant chief, who also performs the duty of sergeant, corporal and private.

Lemon Famine in the Philippines. There is a lemon famine on in Manila, says the "Cable-news American." None of the merchants have one that they can hand a customer who is bad pay, and the fault is not in his neglect to order from Manila, but in Manila's neglect in failing to provide for the future by bringing out a sufficient consignment for them from Messina and other lemon-producing countries. The housewife is desperate, meanwhile the merchant himself is not enjoying the situation.

Humanity in the Congo. The great light of reform is touching the dark places of the Congo. A dispatch from Consul Lamont at Boma to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, reports new laws affecting the natives, and quotes one dealing with punishment:

"Flogging is limited to twelve strokes, old men, the sick, women, and children being entirely exempted, and if fainting or the appearance of a wound supervenes as the result, the application of further punishment is forbidden."

Only able-bodied men have to stand the lash, and if they do not like it they have the privilege of fainting and avoiding some of the strokes.—"Chicago Tribune."

Chinese Soldiers Attack Foreigner.

A foreigner while coming from Hsiao-kow on his bicycle recently, was attacked by two Chinese soldiers on the Malao without any cause. While one spit in his face the other tore him off the bicycle so that he had a nasty fall resulting in a bad wound on his knee. The brigands meanwhile made away with his hat.

Distress in the Philippines. Reports received from Cotabato tell of a state of want in that district approaching famine owing to the drought and the consequent shortage of food supply. The towns in the worst condition are Lebac and Sarangani. Locusts have helped to make conditions worse.

Ruined Through Rinderpest. A Manila dairy-farmer named Gai has been practically ruined by the outbreak of rinderpest and consequent loss of his stock. His losses amount to P11,000.

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WANTED.

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TO LET on 2nd Floor No. 2, Peddler Street. One roomed Office. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [58]

OFFICES in King's Building. "Ranfurly," 11 Conduit Road, from 1st June. Apply to.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED. 16th Dec. 1911. [55]

RAPID RISE OF THE YANGTZE.

Scenes at Hankow.

The Yangtze began to rise toward flood level later this year than last, but it has been coming up fast for the past two weeks, says the "C. O. Post" of July 11. A further rise of five inches yesterday brought it up to 45 ft.—within six inches of the British Band level. This is an inch higher than on July 10 last year. Vessels arriving from Changsha yesterday reported that the river had begun to fall there.

The speed of the current at Hankow has been quite exceptional for the past two days, and several native craft came to grief yesterday. A big junk, swung against the anchor chain of the blue-funnel liner "Myrmidon" at her berth. The junk smashed in two, one part sticking to the cable till the steamer's crew released it by means of a powerful jork.

Other Mishaps. Another junk capsized at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's upper moorings and broke the shore connections. Yet another capsized at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's upper jetty, and the pontoons had to be released to let it drift through. The wreck dropped down to the same firm's lower jetty, where the same measures were necessary. Yet another boat was more fortunate. It struck the corner of a pontoon, its side being stove in, but it was saved from sinking by jamming on the pontoon. This craft was loaded with beans for Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. No loss of life was reported.

On July 13 the water was just over the Band on the German Concession opposite Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s offices.

The Garden Gorgeous.

Most readers would find it difficult to lose themselves during a stroll in their garden, in which respect they differ from Mr. James B. Duke, the tobacco king, who has nearly completed an expenditure of £3,000,000 on a new park round his home at Somerville, New Jersey.

Lakes, hills, waterfalls, shrub-beries, drives, and fountains, without regard to cost, were ordered for the park, which extends over 3,000 acres, more than nine times as large as Hyde Park, London. There are thirty-two miles of drives winding in and out of beautiful groves, past grassy lawns dotted with statuary, gigantic flower-beds, rose-howered pergolas, fountains, bridges, and temples.

There are more than 10,000,000 plants, of which one million are the rarest rhododendrons. Two hundred fountains of all sorts and designs spout up 20,000,000 gallons of water every day, and servants and tradesmen enter the mansion which is being constructed by a tunnel from the main road without passing through the garden at all.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1912.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

To the British Colonist, who unconsciously grows into the habit of viewing most questions from a distinctly broad and tolerant viewpoint, one of the most satisfying developments in British politics during the past two or three years has been the marked change of front shown by the Government of the day in dealing with Imperial and naval problems. Time was—and that time is only just passing—when most loyal Britishers would prefer to see weighty questions coming under either of these heads left severely alone than that they should be tinkered with by a Liberal Government. But that is certainly not the case to-day, even though it be admitted that there is yet scope for still further assimilation of healthier and larger ideas along these lines.

We are not over-concerned to bestow praise on the Asquith Government, but with a desire to give credit where credit is due, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that its naval and Imperial policy, as well as the motives which underlie them, are at present beyond reproach. And after reading speeches of the type delivered by Mr. Winston Churchill and the Premier, on the introduction of the supplementary naval estimates, one cannot resist a feeling of deep content that the New Liberalism is as far removed from the Old Radicalism as to permit of declarations of policy which no Unionist Government would be ashamed to father. What most appeals to the British sentiment in the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty is its candour, its directness, its almost brutal bluntness. There is no bandying with pretty, inoffensive phrases. We are told straight out that the naval activities of Germany—not "another Power," as it would have been put a few years since—have compelled a corresponding acceleration on our part, and that if it comes to competing, Britain will not be found wanting in the contest. Germany may maintain that she has a perfect right to expand her Navy to whatever extent she desires. So she has. On the other hand, Britain may assert that she is perfectly free to insist on maintaining her present superiority. So she does. This is why a new spirit is being infused into the Admiralty, why modern ships are to replace age-worn craft in the Mediterranean, why the question of manning our Fleet is being grappled with, why greater attention is being paid to the advantages of a wealth of small craft, why extra inducements are to be held out to men to join the Service, and why the need of steady, systematic progress and development is being so clearly kept in view. In the past there has been far too much of one Government undoing the good works of its predecessor, and, remembering this, we find reassurance in Mr. Churchill's declaration that it is only by cool study and methodical preparation, prolonged over successive years, that the margin of naval power can be raised. As the First Lord aptly put it, it is useless to be flinging money about on the impulse of the moment; the strain we have to bear will be long and slow, and no relief can be gained from impulsive and erratic action.

Leaving aside the strategical questions raised by the debate, there can be no denying the fact that there was the true Imperial ring about the Government speeches, especially in the references to the new part to be played by the Dominions. Apparently Liberals have come to see the foolishness and dangers of "Little Englandism." But the awakening has certainly come none too soon.

DAY BY DAY.

A man who is ungrateful is often less to blame than his benefactor.

Gamblers.

Thirteen gamblers were fined \$3 each at the Police Court to-day.

Mail Arrived.

The s.s. York arrived to-day with the mail from Japan and Shanghai.

Mails Delivered.

The English and French mails of June 22 and 18 were delivered in London on July 23.

Absent Magistrate.

In the absence of Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. J. R. Wood officiated at the Police Court this morning.

Remanded.

A man charged at the Police Court, to-day, with being a rogue and a vagabond, was remanded by Mr. J. R. Wood so that witnesses could be called.

Caution not Heeded.

At the Police Court, this morning, four Chinese were fined \$5 each or, in the alternative, seven days, for causing obstruction. They had all been previously cautioned.

V. R. C. Fete.

Attention may be drawn to the evening fete at the Victoria Recreation Club's bath on Saturday evening. A band will be in attendance and a good programme of events is assured.

Lost by the Chiyo Maru.
Mr. Geo. Corso, jr., general passenger agent of the San Francisco Overland Routes, and Consul-General Enrico Hurtado (of Panama) left by the Chiyo Maru yesterday.

The Typhoon.

The threatened typhoon has gone in to the coast, 100 miles West of Macao, and is still travelling in a North-Westerly direction. The signals were lowered at noon to-day.

Dumping.

A dead body has been picked up in the Western District; death was due to natural causes.

The body of a man who had died, apparently from drowning, has been found on the praya at Yau-mai.

Lamp Thief in Kowloon.

The lamp thief who has been busy in Hongkong for the past few weeks has now transferred his attention to the Kowloon district. Last night he operated on eight of the lamps and removed the mantles.

Trespassing on Government Property.

A woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, to-day, with trespassing on the property of the Government—the Kowloon barracks.

Defendant was dismissed with a caution.

South African Medal Lost.

Captain Wood, R.A.M.C., has reported to the police that last night whilst riding in a public rickshaw, from the Victoria Theatre to the Hongkong Club, he lost his five-barred South African Medal.

Opium.

At the Police Court, to-day, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two men were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium.

Mr. Lewis defended.

The first defendant was fined \$32 and the second was discharged.

ALLEGED STONE-THROWING.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with throwing stones at an Indian watchman, privately employed, in Sutherland Street, at 1.15 yesterday afternoon.

Complainant said that the Chinese constable 117 who stopped the prisoner wanted him to let the man go.

A police sergeant said that the constable had been reported by Inspector Dymond.

Defendant said the complainant took a pencil from him whilst he was counting some trucks. He would not allow complainant to have it and the latter pushed him and struck him. He called out "Save life" and the constable came. Complainant then picked up a piece of stone and falsely accused him of throwing it.

Complainant said he had to blow his whistle before the constable came.

Defendant was remanded for further evidence to be produced.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

When In Doubt Play Trumps.

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If in doubt, settle the matter at once by sending in your name to be added to our Subscription List, before it is too late to secure the reduced rate.

REPRESENTATION OF PRISONERS.

Perhaps the one duty of state that calls for more criticism than the rest, is the administration of justice, though to the credit of Great Britain it must be admitted that little is left wanting to secure a fair trial for the prisoner at the bar. There are, however, certain anomalies which obviate perfectness in the system, more especially in criminal cases. While the legislature at home has secured the proper defence of the poverty-stricken in the Courts of Law by the Poor Prisoners Defence Act, whereby the Crown provide counsel on the magistrate in summary jurisdiction certifying that a *prima facie* defence has been made out, in this Colony no similar facility is afforded the prisoner, who, unable to obtain money to meet the fees of counsel, has to stand practically mute against a trained advocate for the Crown. In such circumstances, the chances of escape, even for the innocent, are extremely remote, though occasionally a quick witted defendant manages to get clear of the net of evidence woven round him. It has been urged many times that when an un-defended prisoner escapes, it is rather by reason of a fault in the case for the prosecution, than by any plea he is able to put forward on his own behalf.

A Hardship.

Quite recently a member of the local legal fraternity had a conversation with a "Telegraph" representative on the matter of a prisoner's defence, and it was pointed out that when a case came on at the criminal sessions the only legal gentleman who could be heard to plead on behalf of the man in the dock, was a barrister. A solicitor cannot appear before the judge sitting in criminal jurisdiction except for the purpose of instructing counsel. The hardship of this was at once made apparent when it was pointed out that a solicitor could appear for a prisoner at the magistracy, could address the court and examine and cross-examine witnesses, but could do none of these things at the trial proper. After all, as it was put to our representative, the hearings in the lower court are after the nature of an enquiry in big cases, rather than an actual adjustment of the balance, but when the trial takes place the solicitor who has been active throughout the preliminary proceedings, cannot appear at the sessions, except to instruct counsel, and unless his client can afford counsel, he must defend himself, and, we hear that, for obvious reasons, it is the general rule, without exception in this Colony, that counsel will not appear in a case unless he is instructed by a solicitor.

Double Expense.

As matters now stand, it is practically impossible for a poor prisoner to defend himself, by reason of the double expense of counsel and solicitor. In one particular case recently before the magistracy, a copy of the depositions, alone, would cost \$35, payable to the revenue of the Colony, a sum far outside the reach of the prisoner to whom it would be of great assistance in preparing a defence. The opinion has been expressed more than once that the question of the representation of prisoners by solicitors in the Criminal Sessions is a matter on which the local Law Society might make representations to the Chief Justice.

S.S. Lord Derby.

The Bank Line steamship Lord Derby arrived at Yokohama on the 18th inst. from Puget Sound ports. She is due at Manila on August 5 with a general cargo, including 400,000 feet of lumber.

A QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Messrs. Kelly and Walsh Summoned.

Messrs. Kelly and Walsh were summoned to appear before Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, for permitting a nuisance at the rear of their premises by failing to comply with a notice issued by the Sanitary Board, to cleanse a latrine.

A Sanitary Inspector deposed that he served a notice on the firm in May and, the order not being complied with, a summons was applied for and obtained on the 16th inst. Since then Messrs. Kelly and Walsh had done everything that was necessary and he thought a nominal fine would meet the case.

Mr. G. May, manager of the firm, said that he was of opinion that the landlord was the party responsible, and the delay in carrying out the order was in consequence of the question of responsibility being undecided. The place had been lime-washed so recently as March. As soon as he found that he, as the manager, was responsible, he gave orders immediately to have the place thoroughly cleaned. The summons was applied for on the 16th and before it was served on the 17th, the work was already in hand.

Mr. Melbourne said it was evident that as soon as Messrs. Kelly and Walsh were convinced that they were responsible, they had done everything they could to put matters right. He would find them guilty because the place should have been kept clean. He would dismiss the defendants with a caution.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Lecture By Mr. Bliss Knapp.

The lecture at the Theatre Royal, given by Mr. Bliss Knapp, on the subject of Christian Science, was only poorly attended, though the downfall of heavy rain probably accounted for that. However, those who were present were highly interested and only once was any sort of interruption perceptible. The stage was well decorated with flowers and ferns. In the audience were the Chief Justice (Mr. W. Ross Davies, K.C.), Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the Hon. Mr. H. E. and Mrs. Pollock, Lieut. Col. Stacpole, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr. Brotherton Barker, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. D. Melbourne, Mr. Hazeland, and the Rev. R. J. Temple.

Mr. Barnard briefly introduced the speaker, and remarked on the growth of Christian Science. In England, for example, it was practically unknown twenty years ago, whereas in that time over sixty churches and societies had sprung up.

Mr. Bliss Knapp urged that that which determined the real import of Christian Science was its theology, and, by way of application, this theology exhibited a system of healing and reformation, necessarily mental and spiritual, which system was based on the inspired word of the Bible. A leading point in its theology, and one which physicians were now admitting to be true, was the mental nature of disease. Christian Science had realized its results by mental and spiritual healing, which was made possible by its theology. Evidences of cures were seen in the recovery of the deaf, the lame, and the blind. Contrary to popular belief, there was no connection between Christian Science and hypnotism; for it was not human will power, but the understanding of God's presence which healed as truly now as in the time of the primitive Christians. Mrs. Eddy had revived the lost spirit which was embodied in the union of religion and healing. All diseases were mental, and might be removed not by drugs, but by spiritual understanding and childlike humility. He claimed that Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy's wonderful treatise on Christian Science, presented so accurate an exposition of this science that thousands of people have been cured of all forms of chronic and acute disease by the simple reading of that book, fulfilling the Scripture, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

ALLEGED THEFT OF PEARLS.

\$1000 Worth Pawned.

At the Police Court this afternoon a Chinese named Wong Yat-ming was charged before Mr. Melbourne with the larceny of six pearls valued \$1200, the property of Yuen Ling, Mr. Russ prosecuted, Mr. Brutton defended, and Mr. Shenton appeared on behalf of the pawnbroker who received the pearls.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and denied pawning them.

The pawnbroker said that the defendant pawned the pearls.

Mr. Brutton: A man came to you and said he worked at 4 Wing On Street for the Ling Lung firm?—Yes.

And, without making any efforts to verify what he had said, you handed him the money?—Yes.

Mr. Shenton:—This is not so. Mr. Brutton:—It is.

Mr. Shenton:—But you are misrepresenting the facts.

Mr. Brutton:—I am not, I wish you would sit down, Mr. Shenton, and let me proceed.

Witness then stated that, before he paid over the \$600, he had made an attempt to verify the statement. The photograph produced did not represent the man who pawned the pearls.

By Mr. Shenton: He was quite satisfied that defendant was the man who pawned the pearls.

The whole of the evidence had not been heard when we went to press.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL SHORTHAND SUCCESSES.

Yesterday afternoon at the Diocesan School, Mrs. Piercy, the wife of the head master, presented the prizes to the boys who were successful in the recent shorthand examinations. Mr. Piercy, who called upon his wife to make the presentations, remarked on the great usefulness of the art, while Mrs. Piercy spoke a few words of praise for the winners and of consolation to those who had not been equally successful. On the proposition of Mr. S. Hore a vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Piercy and those gentlemen who had assisted at the examination. The prize list was as follows:—

Elementary—1 Liu Wa Chuen; 2 Li Sau, 3 W. Johnston, Wong Cheuk Kwong, Li Man Kwong, Lee Hong Chen, Pan Cho Min, P. Edwards, Pak Shu Lin, R. Pasco, G. Brookett, Leung U Hong, Lee Hong Chun, J. Silva, Lau Eng Jun, Leung Sau, F. Silva, W. Hieby, J. Mackenzie, E. Lyon, J. Wong.

Theory—1 J. Yow, 2 A. Ahwea, 3 A. Gifford, Mook Iling, Kwong Ho Cheung, Leung Hoi Tai, Wong Pak Tung, F. Whitfield, Leung Kwai Lam, Kwok Man Pan, Lok Sing Tai, P. Wong.

Speed—Mok Hing Cheung, (60) A. Kow, (60) Fung Hong Hung, (60).

A NEW SPORTING DEPARTURE.

The H.K.C.C. and Croquet.

For the first time in its history the Hongkong Cricket Club is going to throw open its grounds for croquet, and arrangements are being made to start a croquet tournament, beginning in the second week in August and finishing in time for the commencement of the cricket season. The details of the programme are not yet complete but there will be a competition to decide the croquet championship of the Colony, open to all, while the rest of the events will be open to members of the club, all games being played under the rules of the Croquet Association.

It is hoped that a trophy will be secured for the Championship event, in the shape of a cup, and the originators of the new departure are anxiously searching for a donor. The entry forms will shortly be issued, and persons desiring to obtain further information will be supplied by the secretary of the Cricket Club, Mr. P. M. Hodgson.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Hongkong Cattle.

In the kindest and most courteous manner, albeit with a firmness that leaves no loophole for doubt, the Director of Agriculture in the Philippines has set his ban on cattle from Hongkong. Mr. Taylor's decision has not been arrived at hastily, nor has he condemned our export cattle-trade merely on hearsay; he has, according to the "Cable-news American," traversed the ground for himself, and, clearly, has not allowed any one consideration, for or against, to go unweighed. Should the average Hongkong resident be disposed to regard the judgment as over harsh, or the judge as over particular, he would do well to remember that Hongkong and Manila differ widely in their requirements and resources. Here we are spoilt; for there is scarcely a single home commodity or luxury which money will not buy; and, without wishing some of our pampered readers any harm, we own we should like to see how—after such a long "spoiling" process—they would relish a few months' diet of canned meat, rice, ancient poultry, unripe fruit, and river-water—qualified—with hollandaise, *vino or arak*.

A Big Consolation.

Even if the grazing here be not of the best, a man may at least sit down to a good, wholesome cut of mutton or beef—a blessing more often than not denied to the people of Manila, unless either the beasts have been imported, and slain on arrival, or else the meat have passed through the intermediate state of cold storage. But if Mr. Taylor strikes with the one hand, he soothes with the other; for does he not advocate the establishing of an industry far more profitable to Hongkong investors than cattle-exportation could ever have been at the best? Indeed we must confess surprise that, in an essentially business Colony such as ours, the Director's suggestion should not have been forestalled long ago. On the face of it, there must be a better return for money, (as well as a comforting absence of risk, calculated to balance any possible additional outlay) in exporting frozen meat, than in cattle-dealing; and, acting on this hint which a practical man has offered, we now look to local financiers bestirring themselves and entering with zest into a branch of trade which must materially increase the Colony's wealth and better her commercial status.

Sight Tests.

Quite an interesting communication comes along from the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild concerning the report of the Board of Trade Departmental Committee on sight tests. Very boldly he alleges that "it is calculated to prove inimical to the best interests of the mercantile marine; to be seriously prejudicial to the business of our shipowners, and a means of inflicting gross and cruel injustice on British Captains and Officers." That is a daring charge which, in our view, he does not wholly substantiate; but, at any rate, he says sufficient to indicate that matters are not so satisfactory as could be wished. It is as well, for instance, that people should know that the fact of any boy passing the Board of Trade official eyesight test is no guarantee or safeguard whatever.

"A Sorry Farce."

We give the final paragraph almost in full:—"It appears to be a sorry farce to hold that a man is incompetent on a ship's bridge because, forsooth, he cannot distinguish letters of a certain size at a distance of 16 feet. When our Empire finally loses its paramountcy on the high seas; when our boys will reel with scorn and derision any idea of embarking upon a profession which will probably prove their ultimate ruin; when, more than ever, we shall be compelled to bring in the aliens not only into the forecabin but on the quarter-deck, then I assume that the affairs of the Mercantile Marine will, when too late, be dealt with with some notion of sanity, and some show of reasonable, practical, and wise judgment." His sentiments do him credit, but he over-states the case. Our Empire is not going to lose its paramountcy of the sea because of official blundering.

NURSE'S NICKNAME.

Solicitor Sued for \$1000.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Miss Emma S. Hamilton, a lady nurse, sued Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, to recover the sum of \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker appeared in person to defend.

A jury of three was composed as follows:—Messrs. Francis Maitland, Arthur Rylands Lowe, and Louis Berindoague.

When the jury had been called, Mr. Maitland said he ought to mention the fact that he was a trustee under the marriage settlement.

Mr. Harris:—I don't object to him, but I think Mr. Maitland does not wish to sit for that reason.

His Lordship:—He either stays or goes.

Mr. Harris:—I have not objection for a moment.

Mr. Maitland:—I don't think it would influence my decision one way or the other, but I thought I ought to mention the fact.

There being no objection, Mr. Maitland was retained and acted as foreman of the jury.

Mr. Harris, after outlining the law on the question of dismissal, said that his client joined the Norland Institute Training Home for Lady Nurses for Children, and became a qualified Norland nurse in 1903. Since that date she had been continually in employment as a lady nurse to children except for one year from Oct. 1910 to Oct. 1911, when she was unable to take up any employment, owing to an accident she sustained while acting as nurse to the Crown Prince of Bavaria. Negotiations for the engagement in question were begun on Dec. 20, 1911, when she saw Mrs. Looker at 6, Langford Place. At that interview there was a discussion about the salary. Mr. Looker desired to pay £10 per annum while his client wanted £70. There was also a question about uniform. Mrs. Looker seemed to wish her to wear uniform, but the plaintiff said that "badger nurses" did not wear uniform. There was a subsequent interview on or about Dec. 27 when another point was raised because Mrs. Looker referred to plaintiff as "nurse." Miss Hamilton said she did not wish to be called "nurse" but "Miss Hamilton." Mrs. Looker objected to this because she thought it would make the child too grown up, and it was agreed that only the child should call her "nurse" or "nursery." Plaintiff took up her duties on Dec. 29. The agreement was signed on Feb. 7, just before the parties left for Hongkong.

Forestalled Her Wishes.

All the way through the voyage she endeavoured to meet Mrs. Looker's wishes in everything, and Mrs. Looker remarked that it was wonderful how plaintiff seemed to forestall her wishes. Plaintiff replied: "Yes; I do that because I do not wish to be ordered to do it."

She looked after Mrs. Looker and generally undertook many duties not included in the agreement, including mending. Immediately after arrival in Hongkong his client received two letters and a newspaper addressed to her. She was much astonished and surprised to discover that all three, one of which was from her lawyers, the second a bill, and the third a copy of the "Spectator," had been opened by Mr. Looker. They had been addressed to her at the offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, so she wrote to her lawyers, instructing them to address her in future at 41 The Peak, so that the letters would not be opened before she got them. The diamonds occurred on June 20; that was the birthday of the child. A certain other child was at the house in the morning, and a lady was there to lunch. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the plaintiff was helping the lady to arrange the candles on the birthday cake. Mrs. Looker asked plaintiff: "Did you ask so and so to come again?" Plaintiff was very surprised and replied: "No; certainly not. You said it was a great pity that the children could have nothing to do with each other."

Mrs. Looker said: "I never said any such thing."

Plaintiff replied:—"That is what I understood you to say." Mrs. Looker said:—"You are a wretched woman; how can you say such a thing? You know it is not true. You know I always want the girl to be together. Go away; I don't want to discuss the matter with you."

Plaintiff said:—"Yes; that is always what you say because you don't wish to hear my side of the question."

Told to Leave the Room.

Two hours later plaintiff went to Mrs. Looker, who was with the lady guest, and was told to go out of the room. Later she went to ask Mrs. Looker if she was annoyed with her, and Mrs. Looker said: "Go away; I don't want to see you again."

The same evening Mr. Looker saw her and told her she was discharged and must leave the following Saturday. However, she stopped over Sunday and, on Monday, after everything had been packed up, Mrs. Looker tried to persuade his client to stay on. She left the house and had not returned since.

No Trouble with Employers.

Plaintiff, in the witness box, said her father was an advocate at the Scottish Bar and Under Sheriff of Edinburgh. His brother was still alive and was General Sir W. Sterling Hamilton, Bart. She joined the Norland Institute, and in Nov. 1903, she became a qualified children's nurse. Except for one year she had been engaged as a child's nurse. The exception was due to an illness contracted while she was nurse to the Crown Prince and Princess of Bavaria. On all previous occasions she had had good testimonials and had had no trouble with her employers. She first met Mrs. Looker on 20 Dec., 1911, at 6 Langford Place, London, and at that interview Mrs. Looker stated her requirements. At that interview, witness said she would not wear uniform but would conform with her wishes regarding dress as far as possible. She saw Mrs. Looker again on Dec. 27, when she was addressed as nurse. Plaintiff said she was not accustomed to be called nurse, but "Miss Hamilton." Mrs. Looker demurred on the ground that it would make the child too grown up. It was finally agreed that the child should call her "nurse" or "nursery." She was engaged on Dec. 29.

Mr. Harris—Do you remember stating at that time that the agreement was worthless and that you would break it?—No.

During the time you were there, did you have full control of the child?—The child was very easy to manage.

I believe you had a nickname at the Norland Institute?—Yes; Pongo.

Had you any trouble about that?—Mr. Looker told me I was already known in Hongkong by that name, from some other nurse in Hongkong. I particularly disliked being called by that name.

Were you ever called by that name?—Perpetually by both Mrs. Looker and the child.

Did Mr. Looker call you by that name?—Yes; once; and I said "Miss Hamilton, please."

Did he ever call you that again?—Not to my face.

At Colombo, said plaintiff, while detailing events on the voyage out, she felt ill and nearly fainted. Mrs. Looker asked her to take some medicine that had been given her by a lady friend. Plaintiff refused to take it as she felt better and Mrs. Looker said:—"To punish you I should not allow you to land at Penang."

"A Favourite Remark."

In reply to further questions, plaintiff said she never forced the child to eat food she did not like. The only time there might have been any mention of that, was when she thought the child should taste some spinach.

Did the child do so?—No; Mrs. Looker said the child need not do so.

I believe Mrs. Looker had a favourite remark about the privileges of a mother?—She said it was the mother's privilege to say "yes" when nurse said "no," and "no" when nurse said "yes," as the case might be.

On one occasion did you say that Mrs. Looker should have brought out an ordinary nurse and not a trained nurse?—I did say that on one occasion.

Do you still think so?—Yes.

Referring to an incident which occurred before the child's birthday, plaintiff said that, a few days prior to June 20, the child asked her mother what she was going to have for a birthday present. She admitted that she told the child, she, plaintiff, knew what it was but did not tell the child.

Mr. Harris:—What was it?—A syringe for syringing flowers.

You gave it to the child the day you left?—Yes.

Did she like it?—Yes she kept playing with it all the morning.

She denied that she ever threatened to get ill so that she should go home. She never wanted to leave the defendant's service right up to the last.

You never said you wanted to leave?—I never said I wanted to leave, in the way that I wanted to break the agreement.

You were never willing to break the agreement?—No.

You never said if you were not allowed to go, you would get ill on the defendant's hands?—No I never break down; I am too strong.

Said She Could Go.

Mr. Harris:—Did you ever ask to be allowed to go?—I never asked to be allowed to go. I said to Mr. Looker once, "I know you want to get me out of the house; why don't you send me away at once?"

At the end of April did Mrs. Looker tell you, you could go?—Mrs. Looker said I could go. She said she would gladly pay my passage, rather than have me there so unhappy.

What did you say?—I said under those conditions I was quite willing to go. It was practically sending me away.

Continuing, plaintiff said she never said it was to the credit of a Norland nurse to get dismissed, as it showed that a trained nurse was not appreciated by her employers.

Is it to the credit of a Norland nurse to be dismissed?—No.

She had no objection, she said, to meeting other nurses, but she did object to going out and sitting about on benches with a crowd of nurses. She used to go out with nurses singly.

(Proceeding.)

COMPANY MEETING.

The Star Ferry Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held to-day at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for the purpose of passing the following resolutions:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000 by the creation of 10,000 new Shares of \$10 each.

2. That when the present reserve fund of the Company exceeds \$100,000 the Directors be and they hereby are authorised to distribute \$100,000 portion thereof amongst the persons who are registered as Shareholders of the Company on such date as the Directors may decide by way of bonus in proportion to the number of Shares held by them on such last mentioned date and that such bonus be payable on such date as the Directors may appoint.

3. That the Directors may be authorised to offer at par to every person registered as a Shareholder on such date as the Directors may decide one new Share of the Company for every complete two old Shares held by him on which all calls have been paid, such new Shares being equal in nominal amount to the bonus payable to him for every complete two old Shares held by him under the last preceding clause and that the nominal amount of such new Share be paid to the Company on or before such date as the Directors shall appoint, such new Share to participate in the First Dividend declared after the issue thereof to the extent of receiving one half of the Dividend paid in respect of the Shares fully paid up on the 1st May, 1912, and thereof pari passu with the existing Shares.

4. That no Shareholder shall be entitled to an offer of any fraction of a new Share in respect of an old Share held by him.

5. That the Directors be authorised to dispose of any new Shares offered to a Shareholder and declined or not accepted within such time as the Directors may appoint and of any surplus new Shares to such persons upon such terms and conditions as at

such times as the Directors think fit.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Clintor, Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. D. V. Stevenson (directors), Messrs. G. H. Medhurst, H. A. Siebs, T. F. Hough, J. W. C. Bonnar, G. F. Friesland, M. S. Northcote, J. Hooper, A. A. Fyfe, F. C. Macdonald, Ho Yook, Wong Kam Fuk, Wong Kwok Kwong and Wong Chik Cho, with the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, secretary.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, which embodied the resolutions outlined above.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen. The effect of the resolution which has just been read to you, and which you are asked to sanction to-day, is that \$100,000, appearing in our accounts as a Reserve fund, be taken from that fund and appear in future as capital. It may be asked what is the reason for this change and in what manner it will benefit the Company? We have, as you are doubtless aware, accumulated out of profits during the past 15 years a sum of nearly \$100,000, the whole of which has recently been utilised for the purpose of building the new Ice House Street pier, so that our Reserve Fund does not now exist as a liquid asset but is invested in the business. This being the case, your Directors deem it wise to forestall any misconception which may arise as to the nature of this Reserve fund by arranging that the amount in future shall appear in the place where it rightly belongs, which is in the Capital Account. Another reason for the change is that if the amount is left as a Reserve Fund, a misleading impression is given as to the extent of our dividends, in that we appear to pay higher dividends than is really the case seeing that the amount actually invested in our business is larger than what is at present represented by capital; and in order to prevent misunderstanding of this nature it is desirable the Reserve Fund should be capitalised. Before the resolution is formally proposed and seconded, if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. Medhurst seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

Sun Insurance Company.

Messrs. John D. Hutchison and Co., local agents for the Sun Insurance Company, have sent us a copy of the report and balance sheet of that company (which is united the Pacific Insurance Co.) for last year. The income for 1911 was \$1,709,127 and the total funds at the end of the year were \$3,254,037.

S.S. Mongolia.

The P.M.S. Mongolia arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco, via Honolulu, on the 15th instant, with the American mails of June 28. The vessel is not calling at Shanghai this voyage, but will sail from Nagasaki direct to Manila, and thence to Hongkong. The American mails, ex this steamer, may be expected to arrive at Shanghai about July 21.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH

"WHEN IN DOUBT PLAY TRUMPS."

Our "HALF PRICE OFFER"—suggested by the recent POLICE RAID ON NEWBOYS—will remain in force for a few days only.

If in doubt, settle the matter at once by sending in your name to be added to our subscription list before it is too late to secure the reduced rate.

LAW LIST.

Supreme Court.

Original Jurisdiction.

July 25.—Full Court, re Wa Cheong Kee v. Prussian National Insurance Co. of Stettin. Motion for security for costs.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

July 30.—Took Lung Firm v. Yan Wo Firm.

Summary Jurisdiction.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz:—To-day.—Miss Emma Hamilton v. H. W. Looker.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

Extraordinary General Meeting, Star Ferry Co., Ltd., 12.30. Wednesday, July 31.

General Meeting, Messrs. Geo. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., Noon. Thursday, Aug. 1.

Trooping of colours by K.O.Y.L.L. Minden Day. Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Hongkong, Canton, and Maono Steamboat Co., Ltd. half yearly meeting. Lady May's at Home, 4.30 p.m.

To-day's

Advertisements

E. J. R. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the matter of the Estate of Hermann Petersen, late of the Royal George Hotel, Kowloon Hongkong Engineer—deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above estate to the 14th day of August, 1912.

Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1912. HUGH A. NICHOL, Official Administrator. f540

HAMBURG—AMERIKA—LINIE FOR NEW YORK THE Steamship

"AMERICA." Capt. W. Faas, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st August, 1912.

For freight apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. 581

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE. (via usual Ports of Call.) THE Steamship

"YOROK." Captain H. Behm, will leave TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. instead of as previously notified.

For freight or passage apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOERS & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. 67

WANTED: DRAPERY—Smart Young Lady Assistant required immediately for Ladies' Dept. Whitegoods, Hongkong. Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. 641

STOP DO YOU WANT GOOD, CLEAN & WHOLESOME BUTCHERS MEATS COME TO US WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & CO.

don't intend to compete in price with the very low-priced wines sold, which are often only claret in name; but what they do undertake to do, is to give the best possible value at each of the prices quoted, and they guarantee that their wines are pure Bordeaux and are entirely made from grapes grown in the Bordeaux district.

The following wines are guaranteed pure Bordeaux Claret free from drugs, colouring or added matter:—

Medoc. St. Emilion. Medoc Superior. Ch. Pontet Canet. St. Estephe. Ch. Leoville. Bottled and shipped by

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(EST. 1804.)

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SAVE YOUR EYES.

If your sight is failing, or your eyes trouble you in any way, have them examined. It costs you nothing.

WE ARE PRACTICAL OPTICIANS.

And our grind and lens or make a screw to a pair of Spectacles on the premises. Don't throw your frames away; have them repaired by

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Hongkong, 23rd June, 1912.

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CLARETS:

From the world famous house of Hanappier & Co. of Bordeaux. The name of Hanappier is a guarantee of Purity and Quality.

PORTS:

From the oldest and most reliable Oporto Houses, Messrs. Guimaraens & Co., &c. Quality unexcelled.

SHERRIES:

We have the famous Marques del Merito Sherries, also Sherries from Buckingham Palace (bearing the Royal Seal) which cannot be equalled in the East.

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'D.O.L. Old Tom' and 'Dry' are acknowledged to be the First Gins on the market, and are specially noted for their mellowness and fine flavour.

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Hongkong, 20th July, 1912.

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Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"Monteagle" ...	Satur. Aug. 3	"Allan Line" ...	Aug. 30.
"E. of India" ...	Aug. 24	"E. of Britain" ...	Sept. 20.
"E. of Japan" ...	Sept. 14	"Allan Line" ...	Oct. 11.

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 P.M.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.,
 Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.
 For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
 D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	CHOYANGSANG	Friday, 26th July, Noon
TIENSIN, WIEWEL, CHIPSANG	YUENSANG	Friday, 26th July, Noon
MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Wednesday, 31st July, Noon
SHANGHAI, Kobe & MOJI	FOOKSANG	Thursday, 1st Aug., Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 3rd Aug., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kut-sang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Lamsang" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Moji and Kobe and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chongking, Tientsin, via Chingwangtao.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitum, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Umkan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 216. General Managers.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON, LEITH & ANTWERP	PEMBROKESHIRE	About 10th Aug.
SHANGHAI, N'SAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	DEN OF CLAMIS	" 25th "
LONDON, LEITH & ANTWERP	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	FLINTSHIRE	20th Sept.

Does not carry passengers.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., AGENTS. [94]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO, AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

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THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 24th JULY.

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th JULY.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

N. B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 5 P.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are fitted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamers and Displacement	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, T. 10,000 AKI MARU, Capt. H. Kon, T. 12,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, SUEZ & YAMATO	ISADO MARU, Capt. Ootaka, T. 12,500 YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 30th July, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 13th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. Sakino, T. 7,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 9,000	FRIDAY, 2nd Aug., at Noon. FRIDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY & SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Soyeda, T. 12,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. Tabusa, T. 12,000	FRIDAY, 26th July, at Noon. WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBÉ	KIRIN MARU, Capt. Deguchi, T. 4,000	MONDAY, 29th July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. T. Noguchi, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

Cargo only.

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular fortnightly service between Kobe and Calcutta via Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

S.S. CEYLON MARU.....Tons 6,000.....Saturday, 27th July.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone Nos. 212 & 1241.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	25th July 4 P.M.
HOIHOW (Mails) & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	26th " 8 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	27th " 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	27th " M'night.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	28th " D'night.
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	30th " 1 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Two "Crew Steamers" "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck; aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft; Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chefoo, Lian, Chaoan)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wuchow.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

NEW SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TO ANTUNG

Sailing on alternate Wednesdays.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1912.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

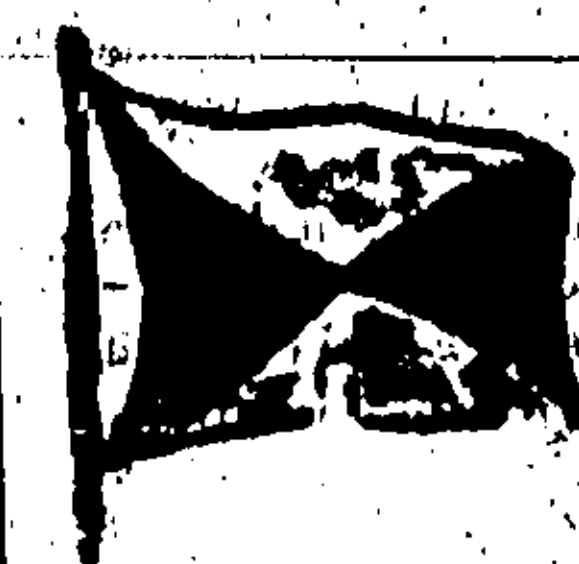
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
SUEVIA2nd Aug.	S.S. SILBIA31st Aug.
PISA15th Aug.	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg:
O. J. D. AHLERS 22nd Aug.	S.S. F. BUELOW13th Aug.
O. F. LAEISZ 11th Sept.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
ARCADIA24th Sept.	S.S. GOLDENFELS23rd Aug.
For Further Particulars, apply to—	For Havre & Rotterdam, Hamburg:
	S.S. BRISGAVIA6th Aug.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office. [12]



HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith.	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	TUESDAY, 30th July, 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	FRIDAY, 31st Aug., 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong 20th July, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half July	SHANGHAI	2nd half July
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half July	JAPAN	2nd half July
Tipanas	JAVA	2nd half July	JAPAN	2nd half July
Timanok	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Titaroen	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	1st half Aug.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Aug.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Aug.
Tjiluwong	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	JAPAN	1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India or through B.I.L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375

York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	21,000	A. G. Stevens	Aug. 13th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Dent	Aug. 20th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. B. Smith	Sept. 10th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	11,000	W. W. Green	Oct. 8th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

The steamer "Tenyo Maru" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELING, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 20th August, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The twin screw steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 18th August, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Tuesday, Aug. 6, Noon.
Buyo Maru	10,500	Friday, October 4, Noon.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Tuesday, December 8, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to:

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Cornhill Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS.

PROVISION & COAL.

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENGRAVING.

Hongkong, 1st May 1911.

LOG BOOK.

An Engineering Training Ship.

In connection with the coming celebration of the centenary of steam navigation in Great Britain the Governors of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, propose to apply to the Admiralty for the steam yacht Vivid as a free gift in order that they may inaugurate with that vessel, as a memorial of the centenary, a scheme of sea-going training for engineers and sailors. The Vivid, which is the property of the Admiralty, is a vessel of 550 tons, and is at present for sale at Devonport. She was built on the Clyde in 1883, and has inverted compound engines of 425 h.p., natural draught, and a steel, cylindrical, tubular boiler tested up to 100lb. If this or any other steamer is obtained the summer session of the College, from April to September, will be spent aloft by engineering and nautical students, who will perform, so far as possible, all the executive duties required on sea-going cruises. "Times."

Small Pay for Naval Work in the Philippines.

Having scarcely recovered from the shock occasioned by the order to suspend all work on July 1 (but which was rescinded the following day) the employees at the naval station, Olongapo, Philippines, have received another jolt.

This, says the "Manila Times," came in the form of a cable from Washington allotting but a very small sum for the yards and docks department for the month of July, and, as a result, work in that department is at a standstill, only the most important, minor jobs being handled.

This condition lets out over 200 men, American, Filipinos and Japanese, but as relief is expected soon, they were only placed on 10 days furlough, which will be extended in case no funds are available at the expiration of that time.

Leave.

Leave is a privilege governed by the custom of the Service. This custom has long prescribed that the crew of a warship should be told off into three watches, two of which form the liberty men and one of which remains on board after the day's work is done in port. Thus the men get two nights out of every three ashore. Lately, says "Truth," Sir William May issued a port order at Devonport that 50 per cent. of all complements of ships in harbour were to remain and sleep on board. No such order obtains in the other naval ports, and it is a local, not an Admiralty, regulation. The result of this stop is to put the crew in two watches for leave, thus giving the men two nights out of four instead of two out of three.

New Dry Dock of the Tyne.

In connection with the scheme started about three years ago for the extension of their shipbuilding and ship-repairing facilities, Messrs. John Readhead and Sons (Limited), of South Shields, have placed with Messrs. Edmund Nuttall and Co., of Trafford Park, Manchester, a contract for the construction of a new dry dock, 450ft. long and 85ft. wide at entrance, immediately adjoining Messrs. Readhead's existing graving dock. Operations are to be begun immediately, and it is expected that the new dock will be ready for commercial service within two years from the present time.

Shipbuilding at Home.

Up to the beginning of the coal strike orders for a large amount of new tonnage had been placed on the North-East Coast, says the "Times," and although at the moment inquiries are not so numerous, owing to the rise in wages, the increased cost of steel, and the fact that shipbuilders are not in a position to give early delivery, yet so considerable is the amount of Admiralty and ordinary mercantile work now in hand, especially oil-carrying steamers, that a shortage of skilled labour has existed for some few months, and difficulty is being experienced in keeping time with contracts.

Sailors and Dysentery.

Several men from the Cadmus have been taken ashore at Hankow suffering from dysentery.

LOG BOOK.

A Popular Little Port.

Port Dickson, the Port of Negri Sembilan, is said to be popular as a port of call, access being easy at all states of the tide. The existing wharf will, however, only berth two small ships and, owing to its narrowness, it is difficult to work the cargo of both simultaneously.

Manila's Fire-boats.

Manila is to have a flotilla of small fireboats instead of one large craft. Leasewise, says the "Manila Times," that is the plan that has been worked out in conference between municipal and insular officials who claim for it greater effectiveness at less cost. The plan has been agreed upon and merely awaits executive sanction, which is expected within a few days. The flotilla is to be composed of powerful launches operated by the Bureau of Navigation. Several of them are already equipped for fighting fire, but additions will be made to all of them. New and more powerful pumps will be installed and other equipment added to bring them to the capacity desired. This expense will be borne by the city and the preliminary outlay is estimated at P.12,000. The fire squadron will consist of six launches, and it is planned to have most of them within call at all hours. They are all used in river and harbour work, and Director Holm of the Bureau of Navigation promises to have them within reach at all times. Night is counted the time of greatest danger, and there will be special service provided. From sunset until dawn one of the fireboats will lie at the captain of the port's landing and another at the post office landing. A fireman will be assigned to each and will stand by with the crew all night. Steam will be kept and the boats will be ready for immediate call.

Alterations at East India Docks.

At the East India Docks the communication lock between the basin and Import Dock, which is only 47ft. wide and 25ft. deep, has rendered this valuable water area almost derelict, and among the first improvements to be undertaken will be the enlargement of this lock to give a width of 80ft. and a depth of 31ft. below Trinity high water. Two pairs of steel gates will be provided and operated by hydraulic power, and the increased width of the lock will necessitate a new swing bridge to maintain the railway connection to the North Quay of the basin.

Simultaneously with this work the north and east quays of the Import Dock are to be widened 20ft. throughout and equipped with cranes. On the north quay three single-storey transit sheds, each 410ft. long and 110ft. wide, and on the east quay a double-storey shed, 420ft. long and 50ft. wide will be erected. The latter will be constructed in reinforced concrete and brickwork. Well-paved roads to serve these sheds and quays will be laid out, and an efficient drainage system will be arranged. A pumping station will be installed to maintain the water level in both docks at 2ft. above Trinity high water, and of a capacity to provide sufficient water for vessels to enter or through the basin into the docks on any tide.

The improvements at the Export Dock will comprise the widening of the south quay by 20ft. throughout, its equipment with cranes, and the erection of a single-storey transit shed. Reinforced concrete will be largely employed in carrying out these improvements and particularly in the reconstruction of the quay. Owing to the congested state of the traffic in the East India Dock-road, the London County Council recently entered into negotiations with the Port Authority for the acquisition of a strip of land on the south side of the road, which will enable its width to be increased to 70ft., and this work is now in hand. The road widening will necessitate the demolition of the archway and clock tower forming the western approach to the Import Docks, and as this building is of historical interest it is intended that in the new entrance from the East India Dock-road the general characteristics of the old tower shall be reproduced.

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O. Co.	3 August, Noon
London, Rotterdam and Antwerp, &c.	Pembroke	J. M. & Co.	6 August, about
Havre, Rotterdam and Hamburg, &c.	Fuerst Buelow	H. A. L.	13 August
do do do	Brigavia	H. A. L.	5 September
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Suovia	H. A. L.	11 September
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	23 August
Marseilles, &c., via Suez Canal	Kamo Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	7 August
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Silesia	S. W. & Co.	31 July

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Atholl	D. & Co.	23 August, about
do	Ambria	H. A. L.	31 August, about
New York, via Suez Canal	Inverlyde	S. T. & Co.	10 Sept., about
do	Indraghiri	J. M. & Co.	30 July, about
do	Indramayo	S. T. & Co.	30 July
do	Kanaya	Bank Line	9 August
San Francisco, etc.	Tonyo Maru	T. K. K.	20 August
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	Nile	P. M. Co.	30 July, 1 p.m.
San Francisco via Keelung and Japan, &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	6 August, 1 p.m.
Seattle via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	5 August
Mexico, Peru, Chili via Japan	Bayo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October
Mexican, Peruvian & Chilean via Japan	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	6 August, Noon
Victoria, and Tacoma via Japan	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	8 August
Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan	Sado Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
do	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	8 August, 1 p.m.
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	17 August, 1 p.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Monteagle	O. P. R. Co.	3 August, 6 p.m.
do	do	O. P. R. Co.	24 August, 6 p.m.

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	2 August, Noon
do do do	Coblentz	M. & Co.	10 August, 9 a.m.

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjiliwong	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjimali	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of August
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsum	J. M. & Co.	27 July, Noon
do do do	Gregory Apear	D. S. & Co.	25 July
Singapore, Penang, and Rangoon	Itinda	J. M. & Co.	25 July, Noon
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	27 July
Yokohama and Kobe	Iola	J. M. & Co.	27 July, Noon
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Vorwaerts	S. W. & Co.	31 July, about
do	Tjintroom	J. O. J. L.	F. half August
do	Tjimanook	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjipanas	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July, Noon
Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga Maru	N. Y. K.	31 July, 5 p.m.
Kobe and Moji	Arratoon Apear	D. S. & Co.	29 July
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. & Co.	27 July, 2 p.m.
do	Loongang	J. M. & Co.	3 August, 2 p.m.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Zefiro	S. T. & Co.	30 July, 4 p.m.
do do do	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	9 August, 4 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taan	B. & S.	30 July, 4 p.m.
Weihowai and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	27 July, 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. & Co.	28 June, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	28 July, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai	Foochow	B. & S.	28 July, 4 p.m.
Koochow via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	31 July, Noon
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	28 July, Noon
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin Maru	N. Y. K.	29 July
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Fookang	J. M. & Co.	1 August, Noon
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	81 July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nubia	P. & O. Co.	25 July, about
do do do	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	29 July
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nippon	A. N. & Co.	20 August, about
Shanghai	Den of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	23 August, about
do	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	4 August
do	Tjikima	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Obenan	B. & S.	25 July, 4 p.m.
do	Linnan	B. & S.	27 July, 4 p.m.
do	Yingchow	B. & S.	27 July, 4 p.m.
do	Aradia	P. & O. Co.	1 August, about
do	Choyang	J. M. & Co.	26 July, Noon

THE LAST WORD

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION

- IF YOU HAVE A HOUSE TO LET.
- IF YOU DESIRE TO RENT A HOUSE.
- IF YOU REQUIRE ROOMS.
- IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO LET ROOMS.
- IF YOU WANT AN EMPLOYEE.
- IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF A POSITION.
- IF YOU HAVE LOST ANYTHING.
- IF YOU HAVE FOUND ANYTHING.

ADVERTISE IN THE "TELEGRAPH"

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION

ADVERTISE AND WATCH RESULTS.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Office at Hongkong:—

Evans Customs, from London

Sub

Changquan Manwo, from

Habana

Goon Gow Yon 106 Jervois

Street, from Boston

Gorham, from London Sub

Hakhang Kwongyuk, from

Bangkok

Kiahuat Namparkhang, from

Bangkok

Lieuwmyoykeun Vjsoenngan,

from Medan

Limlookhing, from Oakland

Cal

Mowh, from Paraole P. I.

Nishimura, C/o Poyosaka, from

Manila

Steamer Lygia Care Blackhead,

from Batavia

Surazo, King Edward Hotel,

from Macao

Suosman, from Bangkok

Tani Nomura, from Zamboanga,

P.I.

Winglook Cheong 204 Wing-

luk, from New York

Yingsinghing, from Victoria,

B.C.

6573, from Weihaiwei.

Hongkong 19th July, 1912.

J. M. Beck,

Superintendent.

Great Northern.

List of unclaimed telegrams

lying in the Great Northern

Telegraph Company's office at

Hongkong:—

Dale

Hengbio

Kwongcheong

Macpherson, Persia

Nutmol

Ohowkay c/o Shingyuen, 32

Manhamkai

Shinsho

Weedil

Yinkoehan

Yuet Hing Loong 200 Queen's

Road

241 Des Vaux Road

1434, 0504, 3111, 5504, 0900,

1080, 3024, 5894, 0059, 5714,

0034, 2889,

6839, 7303, 4637,

1346.

H.K., 10th July, 1912.

J. P. Jessen,

Acting Superintendent.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Yorok, Ger. s.s., 5,115, H. Prehm,

23rd July—Yokohama 18th

July, Mail and Gen.—M.

Co.

Poona, Br. s.s., 4,878, A. F. Vine,

24th July—Keelung 23rd

July, Gen.—P. & O. S. N.

Co.

Chenan, Br. s.s., 1,850, L. Jones,

24th July—Canton 23rd

July, Gen.—B. & S.

Itinda, Br. s.s., 3,898, A. J. Evans,

24th July—Kobe 16th and

Moji 18th July, Gen.—J. M.

Co.

Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,108, A.

Ulderup, 24th July—Hap-

phong 21st July, Coal.—J.

Co.

Taitan, Br. s.s., 1,180, J. S. Roach,

24th July—Coast Ports

23rd July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Yingchow, Br. s.s., 1,206, McIntosh,

24th July—Swatow 23rd

July, Gen.—B. & S.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Chio Maru, sailed on 23rd

July, for San Francisco, &c.:—

Ah Yi, Mrs.

Beattie, Mr. & Mrs.

A. G.

Banco, M. R.

Blum, Mr. & Mrs.

Ching Po

Chow Shan

Corso, G. H.

Chang She, Mrs.

Choo Bing-sun

Chong Shi Mrs.

Chin Ott-wong

Crow, J. W.

Drofin, P.

Espagno, R.

Ekhardt, F.

Fong You Lin

Grant, Mr. & Mrs.

F. G.

Cah Ying, Mr. and

Mrs.

Gusey, C. E.

Gin Quock-king

Happeler, G.

Hurtado, E. L.

Hsi, Chong J.

Hou Shee, Mrs.

Ho Suoy, Mrs.

Ho Chow

Hom Yam

Hands, N.

Inamura, Mrs. K.

Jin Sa-quong

Koh Shee, Mrs.

Lau Ping

Lau Wal-bun

Lau Kum-to

La So-yuen

Levit, A. P.

Low Lam

Loong Yo, Mrs.

Lee Yut-lo

Lee Ying

Lee Wuh-fee

Lee Sue

Lee Chew-loy

Lee Bo-fong

Doney Po-sang

Mrs. P. E.

Mrs. P. E.

Mrs. P. E.

Mrs. P. E.

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Mrs. P. E.

Mrs. P. E.

Mrs. P. E.

Mrs. P. E.

Mrs. P. E.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotels.

Archer, W.	Lloyd, G. T.
Barbieri, A. E.	Macquenn, T. M.
Bate, E. R.	Merriott, Dr. O.
Bell, C. D. J.	Marshall, W. B.
Benn, G. A.	McKenny, Dr. O.
Blanch, N. F.	W.
Blum, Chas. B.	McWilliams, C. F.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs.	Mohla, K. B.
S. R.	Meraki, J.
Crocker, Miss	Mulder, Mr. and
Curry, G. F.	Mrs. J. D. P.
Davis, C. H.	Owston, J.
O'Connell, V.	Quinn, Miss E.
W. O.	Ray, E. H.
Bames, K. J. W.	Raymond, E. M.
Brantley, Mr. and	Reay, Miss F.
Mrs. H. C.	Ritter, F.
Ewing, Mrs. M. G.	Saffor, J.
Fisher, D. G.	Schlotter, E.
Florin, A. G.	Schwolke, W.
French, Mrs. & child	Simons, E. J.
Fidler, Donnan	Smith, E. L.
George, Mr. & Mrs.	Spalding, Dr. and
F. J.	Mrs. A. D. & child
qaris, Miss	Solomon, H. H.
Gonboun, V.	Southway, J. B.
Gould, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Sullivan, Miss K.
Gratana, D. M. G.	L.
Grimes, R. J.	Squire, Miss W

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BRITISH.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. O. L. Lamb
Atlas	Admiralty tug	815	—	1,400	Master West
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. B. E. Pritchard
Britonart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. Williams
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond
Cherub	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith
Olio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Vane
Dafonea	—	—	—	—	Captain H. Bruce M.V.O.
Fama	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.
Handy	Torpedo boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. F. G. Brickendon
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,000	Lt.-Com. W. G. O. Maxwell
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt O.S.I.
Kinsla	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Capt. F. C. O. Pasco
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. G. O. Cayley
Mitaur	Armoured cruiser	14,000	—	27,000	Capt. B. H. F. Bartlett
Momouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith
Morion	River gunboat	180	2	800	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.
Ribble	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray
Rightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Com. E. T. B. Chambers
Outer	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. N. Luximpo
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. A. Dixon
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale
Rosario	Depot ship for submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hilton
Stadpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Gunner E. J. Trillo
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Comdr. O. J. Eyres
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,850	6	—	Lt.-Com. Hon. Guy Stopford
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Ostrell
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Blunt
Uak	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall
Virgo	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. F. A. Rayne </td
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. C. Seymour
Wolland	T.B.D.	590	—	5,700	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	5	5,900	Comdr. J. C. Borrett
Widgeon	Gunboat	105	2	800	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood
Woolcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock

AMERICAN.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander
No. 36	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert
No. 37	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. L. Penner
No. 38	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington
T.B. 035	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Woodward
T.B. 036	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Murphy
T.B. 037	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Nicol
T.B. 038	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Seymour

VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Ensign M. J. Macey
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. O. Van de Carr
Oallao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Ensign C. M. Yates
Chaunoy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Commander M. L. Bristol
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Lieut. C. S. Graves
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill
Deatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. S. W. Onke
Eleana	Gunboat	620	4	800	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher
Helena	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,988	Com. S. S. Robinson
Mohican	Tender-submarine	1,900	6	1,100	Ensign J. L. Oswald
Monadnock	Monitor	3,000	6	3,000	Lieut. B. H. Green
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Com. R. H. Jackson
Piscataqua	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. E. P. Svarz
Pompey	Sa going tug	851	2	1,000	Com. H. A. Wiley
Quinn	Repair ship	3,035	—	—	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff
Rainbow	Gunboat	350	2	203	Lieut. S. W. Wallace
Samur	Cruiser	4,300	14	1,800	Lieut. R. V. Lowe
Saratoga	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	8	203	Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,801	Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr.
Wompatuck	Tag	402	—	653	Commander H. A. Biapham

GERMAN.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander
Emilon	Cruiser	3,000	22	13,500	Capt. v. Rastorff
Gneissau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	36	20,000	Captain v. Usitar
Itis	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gahren
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Vanslow
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bonemann
Nürnberg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morberger
Otto	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lisut, Jantzen
Schriber	Flagship	11,000	36	20,000	Capt. Itzing
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lutz, Berenberg
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Obt. z. S. Claxson
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Capt. Lutz, Lupp
Tingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lat. Fhr. Fireks
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Obt. z. S. Prinz

FRENCH.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Vergos
Kleber	Armoured cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	Capt. Gouta
Decade	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. Vandier
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dordet
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Gervillier
Polho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin
Dondard de Lagree	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Dutemps
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Bolux
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	—
Stryx	Armoured gunboat	1,788	10	1,700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis
Bronde	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lieut. Aurillat
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Romieux
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessac
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	8	300	—
Manche	Surveying ship	1,025	10	9,000	Com. Voisin

PORTUGUESE.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins
Macau	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. J. V. H. H. H.

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, July, 18 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat		Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut	— Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20
" Corned	— Ham Ngau Yuk	20
" Roast	— Shiu	20
" Breast	— Nagu Lam	16
" Soup	— Tong Yuk	15
" Steak	— Ngau Yuk Pa	20
" do.	— Sirloin Coton—Ngau Lau	30
" Sausages	— Ngau Ohang	24
Bullock's Brains	— "Know	per set 9
" Tongue fresh	— Ngau Li	each 45
" Corned	— Ham Ngau Li	80
" Head	— Ngau Tan	80
" Heart	— Ngau Sum	12
" Hump, Silt	— Ngau Kin	18
" Feet	— Ngau Kask	9
" Kidneys	— Ngau Yi	9
" Tail	— Ngau Moi	18
" Liver	— Ngau Kon	lb. 12
" Tripe (undressed)	— Ngau To	6
Calve Head & Feet	— Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop	— Yeung Poi Kwat	lb. 22
" Leg	— Yeung Poi	22
" Shoulder	— Yeung Shau	20
Pigs Chitlings	— Chu Chong	22
" Brains	— Chu Know	per set 24
" Feet	— Chu Kark	lb. 12
" Fry	— Chu Chak	25
" Head	— Chu Tau	15
" Heart	— Chu Sum	each 13
" Kidneys	— Chu Yiu	9
" Liver	— Chu Con	lb 30
Pork Chop	— Chu Pai Kwat	20
" Corned	— Ham Chu Yuk	—
" Leg	— Chu Poi	24
" Fat or Lard	— Chu Yau	15
Sheep Head and Feet	— Young Tau Kerk	set 50
" Heart	— Young Sum	each 6
" Kidneys	— Young Yiu	9
" Liver	— Young Con	lb. 24
Sucking Pigs	To Order—Chu Chai	22
Suet	Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton	Sang Yeung Yau	22
Veal	— Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages	— Ngau Chai Ohang	20

POULTRY.

Poultry		Price
Chickens	— Kai Chai	lb 34
Capon	— Lung, Small	36
Ducks	— Ap	25
Doves	— Pan Kau	each 22
Eggs	Hen—Kai Tan	per doz 24
Fowls	Canton—Kai	lb 45
" Hainan	— Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese	— Ngai	25
Goose	Wild's—Shang-ho Yea Ngai	pair —
Musk Deer	— Wong Keng	each —
Hare	Shanghai—Yu Chai	—
Partridge	— Che Khoo	—
Pheasant	— Shan Kai	pair \$1
Pigeons	Canton—Pak Kup	each 30
" Hoihow	— Hoi How Pak Kup	22
Quail	— Um Chun	—
Rice Birds	— Wo Fa Cheul	dozen —
Snipe	— Sa Chai	each —
Turkeys	Cook—Phor Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hon	— Na	48
Wild Ducks	Shai—Shang hoi Sui Ap	—
" Teal	— Sui Ap Chai	—
Wild Ducks Canton	— Sang-Shing Sui Ap	—

FISH.

Fish		Price
Barbel	— Ka Yu	lb 9
Bream	— Bin Yu	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish	— Hoi Sin Yu	17
Carp	— Li Yu	20
Catfish	— Chik Yu	18
Odish	— Mun Ya	18
Crabs	— Hoi	18
Crab Fish	— Muk Yu	15
Dab	— Sa Mang Yu	17
Dace	— Wong Mei Lun	12
Dog Fish	— Tit Tai Sa	9
Eels	Congor—Hoi Mann	17
" Fresh water	— Tam Sin Yu	17
Eels	Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs	— Tien Kai	30
Garoupa	— Sek Pan	60
Gudgeon	— Pak Kap Yu	12
Herrings	— Tso Pak	20
Halibut	— Cheong Kwan Kup	40
Labrus	— Wong Fa Yu	22
Loach	— Wu Yu	20
Lobsters	— Lung Ha	50
Mackerel	— Chi Yu	32
Monk Fish	— Mong Yu	28
Mullet	— Chai Yu	28
Oysters	— Sang Hoo	20
Parrotfish	— Kai Kang Yu	18
Perch	— Tau Loo	19
Pike	— Fa Paw Poong	8
Plaice	— Pan Yu	18
Pomfret	Black—Hak Chong	24
Pomfret	White—Fak Chong	30
Pawns	— Ming Ha	32
Pike	— Pai Fa Sa	9
Rock Fish	— Sek Ka Kung	16
" Black	— Hoi Yu	10

肉食

Meat		Price
Salmon	— Ma Yan Y	lb. 40
Shark	— Sa Yu	9
Skate	— Po Yu	11
Shrimps	— Ha	32
Snapper	— Lap Yu	36
Soles	— Tat Sa Yu	24
Tench	— Wan Yu	17
Turbot	— Cho How Yu	24
Turtles	small, fresh water—Kork Yu	50
White Bat	— Ngau Yu Chai	—

FRUITS.

Fruits		Price
Almonds	— Hung Yau	lb. 25
Apples	(California)—Kum San Ping Kho	25
" (Choofo)	— Tin Chun Ping Kho	—
" Small	— Hoi Tong	—
" Custard	— Fan Lai Chi	each —
Bananas	fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 4
" (brides)	— Miao—San Heung Chiu	4
Chestnuts	Chinese—Foong Lat	20
Carambola	— Young Tuo	—
Cocanuts	— Yeh Tuo	each 10
Lemons	China—Ning Moong	6
" America	— Kum San Ning Moon	6
Lichees	Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 20
" Fresh	—	8
Limes	(Sai Gon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 12
Mango	Manila—Lai Sung Mong	—
Mangosteens	— San Chuk Tuo	doz —
Oranges	(Canton)—San-shing Tim Ching	lb 30
" Sweet	—	30
Pears	(American)—Kam San Shoot Luy	—
" (Canton)	— Cooking—Sa Lay	8
Peanuts	— Fa Sang	10
Portmosses	Large—Hung Chie	10
Pine-apples	1st quality—Poon Ti Paw Law	each 10
" 2nd	— Chung-tang Paw Law	8
Plantain	— Tai Chou	lb 3
Plums	— Swatow, Hung Lai	8
Pamelo	Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 20
" Shanghai	— Lo Kwai	—
Walnuts	— Hop Tuo	lb 15
" Green	— Sang Hop Tuo	—
Water Melon	— (Am.) Kum San Sai Kwa	each 15
" (China)	— Sai Kwa	4
Grapes	— Sang Po Tai Tuo	lb 20

菓子

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	—	了治
Chouk	—	—	澳門
Beans, (French), Miao,—Oh Miao Pin Chu	—	—	豆
" (French) Shinghui,—Sheung Hoi Pin	—	—	上海
" Tau	—	—	豆
" Sprout,—Ah Cho	5	—	芽
" Long,—Tau Ko	8	—	菜
Beet Root,—Hung Chai Tau	each	6	紅
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuen	5	—	茄
" Red,—Hung Kor	5	—	茄
Cabbage, Chinese, com,—Kai Choy	10	—	花
Cabbage Red,—Hung Yee Choy	12	—	菜
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Chai	16	—	菜
Cass Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb	—	菜
Cauliflower, Large size,—Tai Yeh Chai Fa	each	—	花
" Medium size,—Cheung Yeh Chai Fa	—	—	花
" Small size,—Jai Yen Chai Fa	—	—	花
Carrots,—Kam Shun	lb	10	金
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Choi	8	—	芹
" English,—Young Kan Choi	—	—	芹
Chillies Dried,—Gan Lat Chiu	20	—	乾
" Red,—Hung Far Chiu	5	—	紅
" Green,—Ching Lat Chiu	10	—	花
Curry Stuff, English,—Kai Lee Chau Liu	10	—	茄
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	2	—	茄
Ritter Squash,—Fu Kwa	6	—	苦
Ginger,—Que Tau	8	—	薑
Garlic, young,—Sun Tse Keung	5	—	蒜
" old,—Lo Keung	8	—	蒜
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	12	—	力
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5	粟
Lettuce,—Young Sang Choi	1	—	菜
Water Chesnuts,—Ma Tai	lb	6	馬
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	10	—	桂
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Sang Cho Koo	—	—	生
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	10	瓜
Okroos,—	lb	14	金
Onions Bombay,—Young Chong Tau	10	—	洋
" Green,—Sang Chong	6	—	蔥
" Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	6	—	上
Papaw, 1st qual,—Tai Man Sau Kue	each	12	大
" 2nd Chung	10	—	中
Paraley,—Kun Cho	8	—	上
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb	—	日
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	3	—	花
" Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Shu Tsa	3	—	瓜
" Japan,—Yut Poon Shu Tsa	8	—	瓜
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsa	8	—	瓜
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsa	3	—	瓜
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	5	—	瓜
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5	—	瓜
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	—	—	瓜
Sago,—Tee So	10	—	瓜
Shallots,—Gon Chung Tau	8	—	瓜
Spinach,—Yin Chai	4	—	瓜
Tomatoes,—Fan Kor	6	—	瓜
" Taro,—Wu Tau	5	—	瓜
" Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4	—	瓜
" English,—Young Lo Pak	2	—	瓜
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	3	—	瓜
" (American)—Kun-san Chit Kwa	—	—	瓜
Water Cress,—Sai Young Cho	10	—	菜
" Lily root,—Liu Ngau	5	—	菜
Yams,—Ta Shu	6	—	菜

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

HONGKONG, July 24, 1912.

THE FACTORY FIRE.

EIGHT GIRLS PERISHED.

Reuter's

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 24, 3 10 a.m.

Received, 4 20 p.m.

Altogether eight perished in the celluloid factory fire in Moor Lane, London.

Fifteen girls were trapped on the top floor of a five-storey building, and four were incinerated, three were killed by jumping a distance of 60 feet and falling on a skylight, while one died in hospital.

No fire escapes were available.

LONDON DOCKS. EXTENSION SCHEMES.

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.

Received, 4.20 p.m.

In addition to the South Albert Dock Extension, the Port of London Authority has accepted a tender amounting to £200,394 for deepening the East India Docks, and also approved of a £240,000 scheme for berthing extension at Tilbury.

THE SUFFRAGISTS. MUSICAL LADY ARRESTED.

London, July 24, 3.10 a.m.

Received 4.20 p.m.

Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., the well-known composer, has been arrested for complicity in the affair at Nuneham Park, the residence of the Right Hon. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, in which two well-dressed women were discovered by the night watchman, one being in possession of a quantity of methylated spirits.